The Proof or no proof at all. We stated the other day, referring to that portion of Governor Monton's speech on Friday night last in which he charged that the Democratic party had been and was still in favor of the establishment of a Northwestern Confederacy. that he had no evidence whatever to sustain the infamous accusation. Governor Mourox, through the Journal of yesterday, says he will give us

the proof. And what is 12? We quote?
"Read the speech of Mr. Thomas A. Hendricks
before the Democratic State Convention of 1862, and you will find that he very plainly intimates that it will be necessary for the Northwest to separate from the East, and form some connection with the power which controls the Mississip-

We have read that speech, and we reproduce just what Mr. HENDRICKS said upon that occa-

"As a party, the Democracy of the Northwest have not been sectional, but have advocated equality of rights and privileges to all-and thus far have even conceded that New England and Pennsylvania might have the revenue policy of the United States so adjusted as to give them an advantage of from twenty to forty per cent upon their labor more than could be given to our labor But we are now being so crushed, that if we and our children are not to become the 'hewers of wood and drawers of water' for the capital ists of New England and Pennsylvania, we must look to the interests of our section, and for the first time in my life I speak as a sectional man.

The first and highest interest of the North is in the restoration and preservation of the Union upon the basis of the Constitution-and the deep levotion of her Democracy to the cause of the Union is shown by its fidelity in the past; but if the folly and wickedness of the party in power render a union impossible then the mighty Northwest must take care of herself and her own interests. She must not allow the arts and finesse of New England to despoil her of her richest commerce and trade, and to render her wholly subservient to an eastern sectional and selfish policy-eastern lust of power, commerce and gain.

Mr. HENDRICKS illustrated in his speech how the labor of the Northwest would become tributary to the cupidity of New England and the Eastern States, if the outlets of the Mississippi were closed to her commerce and trade; hence he argued if a union was rendered impossible by the folly and wickedness of the party in power, then the mighty Northwest must look to and protect her own interests. Is there a sensible man in the Northwestern States who is identified with their prosperity and progress but will subscribe to the sentiments he expressed as being wise and just? Mr. HENDRICKS did not advocate detaching Indiana from the Union and the establishment of a North Western Confederacy. Nothing he said in that speech or any other can even be distorted into any such intention. He spoke only as a Western man, deter mined to maintain Western interests. This is Governor Monron's proof of the intention of the Democracy of the Northwest to slide out of the Union and establish a separate confederacy.

How is it with His Excellency? He is in favor of New England domination in shaping and controlling the policy of this government. He sings bosannas to "Eastern lust of power, commerce and gain." He is swift to impose burdens upon Western labor. He allows the arts and finesse of New England to blind him to the true interests of his own section. He offers voluntarily to take from five Western agricultural States eighty five thousand laborers at a time when their industry is most needed and when those States have more than filled all the quotus demanded of them by the Federal authorities, agreeing also that they shall not be charged to any draft hereafter to be made, while New England and the Eastern States have not even filled their quotas. Is not this policy unjust to the West? And is not Governor Morron thereby doing all in his power to make the people of Indiana and the Northwest the "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for the capitalists of New England and the East? It seems to us that the dullest comprehension cannot fail to appreciate that such is the case. And for what object? Can it be any other than to advance his personal interests? For that, it appears, he is willing to make the people of Indiana "subservient to an eastern, sectional and

The Governor furnishes another evidence to sustain his charge of disloyalty against the Democracy of Indiana. He says that Senator WOLFE offered some resolutions in the last Legis lature looking to the separation of the West from New England. We quote his own language:

"Again, during the last session of the Legislature, Mr Wolfe, a Democrat, offered a series of resolutions in the Senate, declaring that if peace were not made within a certain time, (about two months) Indians would proceed by her own com ioners to negotiate a peace for herself, inde pendent of the General Government, and would propose to the other States of the Northwest to join her. The Democrats of the Senate refused to lay the resolutions on the table. Here is proof. direct strong and unequivocal." Why did not His Excellency give the resolu-

tions? The reason is evident They will not hear the construction he places upon them, or anything like it. We have not space for the series of resolutions in full offered by Mr. WOLFE, but we will quote two of them to show, as is his practice, that the Governor wilfully falsifies the record: "6. That the State of Indiaus, on account of

her devotion to the Union, and her geographical position and commercial interests, never will consent to any settlement upon a basis of disunion, or a policy which shall separate her from the States bordering upon the Mississippi. Her highest interest demands the perpetuation of the Union, and especially that the Great Valley of the Mississippi, from its source to its mouth, shall remain under one government and one

This is one of the resolutions that the Demo crata refused to lay on the table, but referred to an appropriate committee. Is there a sentiment expressed in it to which any citizen of Indiana, or the Northwest, cannot subscribe?

" 7. That the war in which we are engaged ought to cease as soon as it can be brought to an honorable and satisfactory termination; and upon that subject the people who are bearing the burdens have a right to speak. (Governor Mor-ton thinks not.) Therefore our senators in Congress are instructed, and our representatives regress are instructed, and our representatives requested, to use all the power and influence of their positions, by bill, resolution or otherwise, to accomplish the following objects, viz: 1. To procure an armistice of at least six months between the Federal and Confederate armies, for the purpose of testing the possibility of a permanent peace on the basis of the Union. 2. To pass a law calling a convention of all the States, composed of delegates freely chosen by the people to the last convention of the conven ple, to take into consideration the state of the country, and devise some plan of settlement to he submitted to a vate of the people North and South, by which the Union shall be preserved and the country restored to a lasting peace."

Here is the proof, which the Governor says is "strong, direct and unequivocal," that the Demouracy of Indiana intended to detatch her from Union and establish a Northwestern Confederacy. There is not a word in the series of reso-lutions "declaring that if peace was not made within a certain time (about two months) Indiana would proceed by her own commissioners to negatiate a peace for herself, independent of the General Government, and would propose to the other States of the Northwest to join her." The statement is simply a falsehood manufactured out of whole cloth, and was made with the full knowledge that it was so, knowing that a majority of the renders of the Journal would never see a contradiction. This is a species of political or partisan acoundrelism which merits the rebuke of every honest man.

We ask a careful consideration of the evidence pon which His Excellency basis his charges against the Democracy of Indiana of an intention o establish a Northwestern Confederacy. It is paseless. There is no proof whatever of any such design except in the morbid imagination of a weak and corrupt man, placed by accident in a position which he has prostituted to advance his selfish schemes of personal aggrandizement With such men in power the country need expect nothing but turmoils, troubles and disasters. It has been so since their advent into power and

The Emancipation Proclamation, It will be remembered that a delegation of clergymen from Chicago visited Mr. Lincoln in are based upon it. September, 1862, and urged upon him to issue a proclamation of emancipation. The President gentlemen that he would not issue such a proclamation. The following extract from a letter from Mr. Loveroy to W. L GARRISON shows that the proclamation had been written long previously, and is evidence of the President's hypocrisy or duplicity in his declarations to the Chicago clergymen. The letter says:

Recurring to the President, there are a great many reports concerning him which seem to be reliable and authentic, which, after all, are not so. It was currently reported among the antislavery men of Illinois that the emancipation proclamation was extorted from him by the outward pressure, an particularly by the delegation from the Christian convention that met at Chicathe summer, as early as June, I think-but will not be certain as to the precise time-and called his Cabinet together and informed them that he had written it, and he meant to make it, but wanted to read it to them for any criticism or remarks as to its features or details. After having until after the battle of Antietam.

The Fenian Brotherhood. The term Fenian, says the Irish Gazette, is derived from the Gælic word Fiann. In the class of professional soldiers among the Pagan | decide the fate of Richmond. Irish. In ordinary times the Fiann consisted of three legions In each legion there were 3,000 men, but in war there were usually sev-

gives these additional particulars: There were four vows Jaid upon every Fenian. 1st Never to take a portion with a wife, but to select her for ber virtues. 2d Never to rations from which he cannot readily withdraw. offer violence te a woman 3d. Never to give a refusal to mortal man. 4th. Never to fiee ADVANTAGES OF THE OVERLAND ROUTE TO THE from less than nine warriors. Such is the ac count given by Irish tradition of the Fenicus of Ancient Ireland. Previous to admission to the has been compelled to adopt the overland route order they were subjected to certain gymnastic as the line of his advance on Richmond, and that and other trials, too long to be quoted here any movements on Richmond made by way of When all was gone through with they had to the Peninsula or the James river, or from the swear fealty and homage to the King of the south, will be mere feints, and that they will be Fiann. In our Celtic legions we find mention of made, too, with such inconsiderable bodies of British, Scottish or Albanian, and even Scandi- troops that they need give him no concern He navian military bodies designated Fiann, so that is surprised that Grant should have taken this it would appear the order was not confined to the overland route, and the fact that he has done so

Fenian Brotherhood takes its title. It pro- against Richmond in earnest, it would have no first expelled her tyrants, native and foreign, capital. The adoption of the overland route,

STATE ITEMS.

-A military camp is to be established at Lafayette, by order of Governor Morton, and Col.

have ordered a bounty of \$50 to each man who be paid to each child under twelve years of age, army, and that it will take part in the overland and the sum of one dollar per week to the wife movement. of any one who may enlist as above, by applying to the Auditor, who shall place the name of such claimants on a book kept by him for that purpose And further ordered, that the bounty shall not be given to over 400 men, and that they shall be bona fide citizens of Tippecanoe

-NEW STRAGOGUE AT EVANSVILLE - The Hebrew congregation of Beni Israel have con-tracted for the building of their Synagogue, which will be erected on the corner of Sixth and

Division streets, during the coming summer This church edifice will unquestionably be one of the most elegant in the State, and will be a great ornament to the city, which is becoming celebrated for its rapidly growing taste in architecture, and will be a proud monument to the good taste and liberality of our Hebrew fellow citizens, who, though few in numbers, are determined to do themselves and their adopted city honor in the erection of this noble and magnificent temple to be consecrated to the service

the Living God .- [Evansville Journal. It was reported a few months ago, that the Hebrew congregation of our city intended to crect a synagogue. Has the enterprise failed?

-MR. HAMILL'S SPEECH AT FORT WAYNE .-S. R. Hamill, Esq., of Sullivan county, addressed our citizens on Saturday evening at Colerick's Hall, on the great topics of the day He made an able, forcible and most convincing speech, ting out the misdeeds of the Administration with a masterly clearness and force, and showing in the strongest light how they have perverted resembles Manassas Junction in its defensive the war from its original purpose, the restoration features, and it would seem to be the design of of the Union, to a mere abolition crusade, and the rebels to hold it with the same pertinacity, falsified all their pledges made to the people There is a range of low hills that run from that when they first came into power. His positions point to Hanover, and as the engineer officers of were all fortified with quotations from Lincoln's the rebel army spent several days of March in illustrated by some telling anecdotes well ap | they afford will not be overlooked.

While the war was prosecuted for its legitimate objects there was no difficulty in procuring all the men needed, without conscription or heavy the men needed, without conscription or heavy bounty; but now that it is degenerated into a partisan struggle, the people no longer feel an interest in it, and the demands made by the Administration for additional human lives, are respectively in the first and the terrors of the draft. The people were urged to look at the matter calmly and dispassionately; consider the curses entailed are based upon this fact, that, although General Grant's objective point is Richmond, yet still be will have to attack and defeat the Confederate army, before he can get there; and General Grant himself, of course, is fully aware of this fact. Many people at the North who remember the great strength of the rebel position at Mine Run, as demonstrated by General Meade in No-vember of last year, and the terri-

Mr. H. is a very effective speaker. He is a GEN. LEE DESIGNS TO THROW HIS MAIN BODY BEcandidate for nomination for Clerk of the Supreme Court and if nominated, will be a tower of strength to the ficket. He has a clear which his army enjoys in position; on the various

FROM THE SOUTH

U.s. somps. REBEL VIEW OF THE SITUATION-HIGH MATE OF GENERAL GRANT-NO BATTER TO BE

Correspondence of the New York World, BALTIMORE, April 28. SOUTHERN VIEW OF THE MILITARY SITUATION IN

The following is the Southern view of the present military situation in Virginia. I mean it is the view that comes here from Southern authori-It has been so since their advent into power and ty; and I state this with particularity, because the evil days will continue as long as they are not a single item of the following information comes from Union sources. What is said about the strength and movements of the Union forces may or may not be true, but it is what is believed to be true at Richmond, and the rebel movements

Longstreet's whole corps has joined General Lee on the Rapidan, and Gen. Lee's army is now nearer one hundred thousand than eighty thouin a lengthy reply argued the reasons pro and sand strong. His main body is on the Rapidan, con why he should not do so, and finally told the near Mine run, with Longstreet on the extreme left, and Ewell's corps on the right. The old-

THE REBEL CAVALBY. Gen. Stuart's cavalry, fully eighteen thousand strong, are now massed altogether, both men and horses being in the best possible condition for making a campaign. The horses have been feeding partly upon grass for more than a week, and for this purpose the cavalry bave been kept a little distance in the rear, and to the south and west of the main army. All along the eastern slope of the Blue ridge, and in the country around Gordonsville and Charlottesville, and down to the James river, the pasturage has been abundant for ten days past. Even on the Rapidan, where the rebel cavalry now are assembled, the grass is high enough to afford the horses a part of their go. Now, the fact is this, as I had it from his food. Among the men, the general impression is own lips: He had written the proclamation in that they are to move immediately, and that their route will be up the Shenandoah valley.

GEN. LEE'S ESTIMATE OF GEN. GRANT. Gen. Lee is playing a very deep strategic game. Whatever may be the estimation in which Gen. Grant is held by the magnates at Richmond, Gen done so, Mr Seward suggested if it would not Lee is too good a soldier to despise him. He is be well for him to withhold its publication until aware of the exact number of troops under Gen. after we had grined some substantial advantage Grant's orders, and he knows he will have to in the field; at that time we had met with many fight with a much larger Union army than he reverses, and it might be considered a cry of de ever before encountered. All of his movements spair. He told me he considered the suggestion for a week post have been made with a view of a wise one, and so held on to the proclamation deceiving Gen. Grant in regard to his real intentions, and of leading the latter to believe that his object is the very reverse of what it really is. All of his maneuvers during the last six or seven days give color to the impression that he is mass. ing the whole of his available strength on the south side of the Rapidan; that he has selected Berla Tere, or antiquated Gælic, it is written that spot as the battle ground, and that he le-Finnd It was the name given to an order or tends the battle to be fought there which is to

GEN. LEE'S STRATEGIC GAME. But such is not Gen. Lee's intention. He is ready to make a certain movement, and has been ready for two weeks past. He only waits to en legions among the Fiann. The Gazette make it until Gen. Grant's plan of operations is fully developed; until his line of march has been made plainly manifest; until Gen. Grant shall

Lee is satisfied by this time that Gen. Grant Swlic tribe.

It is from the aforesaid Fiann Eirenn that the pect. If Grant had made a peninsula campaign poses one day to vindicate its claim to be the cessitated the retention of Lee's whole army National Guard of liberated Ireland, having there, or near there, for the defense of the rebe however, leaves Lee tree to carry out the plan which he has formed for operations in another

Gen. Lee estimates the Union troops advancing toward the Rapidan, under Gen. Grant, at 85,000 Wm. C. Wilson is to be appointed Commandant. destination of Burnside's corps gave Lee consid--The Commissioners of Tipperance county erable uneasiness until recently, but he kept himself advised of its movements from day to day. Whatever might have been thought or feared at may enlist from that county under the call of Richmond, Lee never believed that it was Burn-20,000 men for one hundred days. They have side's corps, or any part of it, that was sailing up also ordered that a sum of fifty cents per week the Rappahannock. It is a relief to him to know, however, that Burnside's corps has joined Meade's

WILL THERE BE A BATTLE ON THE RAPIDAN? There will be a buttle on the Rapidan, but it will not be the great battle. Gen Lee's position that with one-third of his army he expects to hold it for some time against the advance of the Union troops. It is probable, however, that if this advance is made in great force, the position on the Rapidan will not be maintained, but the rebet forces will fall back either to Mine run or to a position on the right bank of the North Anna river, and between that stream and the Virginia Central Railroad, between Gordonsville and Hanover Junction Both of these positions are strongly fortified, the intrenchments being very extensive ... THE BATTLE MUST BE ON GROUND OF LEE'S

CHOOSING And to whichever of these positions the enemy retires there General Grant will have to follow It must not be forgotten that in this overland campaign, as in all that have preceded it, the battle, when it takes place, will have to be tought at the time that General Lee chooses, and on ground that he has selected for that purpose. It may be in General Grant's power to defeat the rebel army after the battle has been joined. But it is not in his power to compel General Lee to fight until he wishes to, or in any other position than that which he himself has chosen. This is

FORTIFICATIONS AT GORDONSVILLE. Gordonsville Junction is another point that has been strongly fortified by the rebels. This point messages and extracts from speeches and dis- examining them and in surveying the adjacent patches by members of his O.binet, and were country, it is probable that the advantage which THE STRONG POSITION OF THE BEBELS CANNOT BE

TURNED. and dispassionately; consider the curses entailed on the country by the wild vagarles of a fanatic Abolition party and apply the proper corrective by placing in power a party which would seek to restore the Union as it was, and confine the war to this object.

The speech was able, argumentative, and unanswerable. It was listened to with breathless. The speech was able, argumentative, and unanswerable. It was listened to with breathless interest, interrupted only by enthusiastic applause, and made a profound impression on the vast assemblage. We regret our limits will not allow us to do more justice to this speech, or allow us to do more justice to this speech, or allude in detail to numerous strong points he General Grant and Washington, that General Lee's maneuvres will be directed.

TWEEN GRANT AND WASHINGTON. decided manner of laying facts before the people which renders him one of the best public speakers in the State, and points him out as a suitable person to canvass the State in the great political content now approaching.—Ft. Wayne Sentinel. What the Rebels De.

The New York Evening Post, a violent Republican paper, in a complaining article about General Banks' deleat in Louisiana, says:

"The rebels move without trains, they live without commissary, they fight without ammunition, and yet they beat us. Some of General Banks' friends say that he is staggering under the weight of Generals who have been consigned to his department. If so, in heaven's name, why fight? Or, if he must fight, why not brigade them, and put them in the front? So far, it is pretty clear that we are out-generaled there, and more men will only result in more slaughter.

They do not now fear any operations of ours by and more men will only result in more slaughter.

They do not now fear any operations of ears by way of the Peninsula. They did anticipate much from that direction when Gen Smith's two corps were first sent down, because they expected that that officer would supersede Butler.

But now that they understand that Butler is to be retained at the head of that Department, they

have no apprehensions of any military operations that may be undertaken therein.

THE SENTENCE OF COLONEL FISH. The court-martial in the case of Colonel Fish has been in session for many weeks. The accused has been defended by able counsel, and has had every opportunity to clear himself, but the evidence in the case was overwhelming. The wednesday, the jet Day of June, 1864, entence, published in the World yesterday, is ight for such offenses. And yet, will it be beeved, when I assert that in almost every instance of tyranny and malfeasance on the part of Fish, omplaints were made to General Schenck, then in command here, and the proofs in each case (the same proofs that have now convicted him) had before him, and that Schenck invariably reused to listen to them or to interfere? Such is the fact. It was the open boast of Fish, whenever he had been found guilty of an act of unu sual meanness or syranny, that Schenck would see him through; Schenck would uphold him, or Schenck had authorized him to do so and so. And so it proved. For the only answer that the outraged people of Builimore could get from Schenck was that he had full confidence in Col. Fish, and never interfered with him. I don't uppose that Schenck knew the extent of Fish's enormities. But if he had listened to the com-plaints, as was his duty, he would have known it. Under the circumstances, it may well be ques tioned whether Schenck is not responsible for Fish's official conduct. It is certain that he would be held to be so responsible if he were not such a pet of the Administration. David

Retatiation. The country rings with the cry of passionate men, who desire to plunge the nation into a sea of blood. Again and again we have directed attention to the folly and wickedness of the plea that, because the rebels do thus and so, we may and ought to do the same. When the Administration suppressed the freedom of the press and apprisoned citizens without law or right, the rad cal party justified it because the rebels had inaugurated a reign of terror at the South. Every species of wrong doing was defended on the same plea. It was of no use to point out the insanity of the idea. Men would not listen. It seemed to be impressed on the minds of the radical peobe committed by a savage in war, should be at once adopted and repeated by a civilized nation warring with the savage. Hence the adoption by our leaders of a set of principles and practices which have disgraced us, and will to all time disple that whatever crime against humanity might grace us in history. We shall seek in vain to erase from the pages of our national story these black and abominable records, and the only comfort is that, as has occurred in other nations, the atrocities of which we speak will doubtless be charged to the Landburg of time distribution of the sequence o charged to the Jacobins of our day, the radical party, who are alone responsible for them, and that thus the nation will escape in some degree [ine; thence w parallel with the land lines along the n line of a 16 acre tract of land, (in a square out, of the se corner of said or sec, sold by Philomen Vawter in the that thus the nation will escape in some degree [7th of March, 1816. Recorded in Deed Book A, p-pe 43,] from the odium. The rebel cruelty at Fort Pillow seems to be beyond question. There is Crooked Creek; thence through the center of Crooked have not been very much exaggerated. The murderous conduct of the victors is so fully proven that it is safe to place the account on the said not been very much exaggerated. The murderous conduct of the victors is so fully proven that it is safe to place the account on the said not consider the said not con the annals of war are. But what shall we gain, here tract; thence w with said line to the place of beginning. Mortgaged by Milton Stapp and wife. Loan, inin reputation, in honor, in strength, by what men terest and cost, \$1,813 85.

much other trouble too, grows out of the differ- and costs, \$8 ent positions taken at different times by the Adto be treated as belligerents at all, then the course s equally plain, to push forward the war, burn-

ng, hanging and destroying. But the latter course involves too many considerations for the Administration to pursue it. The rebels have the opportunity for severe retaliation, and thus compel us to treat them as belligerents. What are the rights and duties of belligerents, then, is a serious question for our consideration In the Fort Pillow case, the massacre of the garrison was an act which must either be avowed | a re- in the county of Por vowed, and the authors properly punished, then A. Cullen. Loan, interest and costs, \$824 36. if the rebels are belligerents, we have nothing more to demand on that account. If avowed ground, then it is only left for us to decide what is the right course for a civilized nation, and to pursue that course. As for retaliation, it is ab surd to think of if, and the President was talking Loan, interest and co to, \$294 26. to Buncombe the other day when he talked about it. The rebels have too many opportunities of w qr of the n e qr, all in sec 5 t M. r 4, containing 160 retaliating. They have some thousands of our acres more or less. Mortgaged by Miles Jordan. Loan, men in their power. They will not hesitate to use their power. If they justify the slaughter at Fort Pillow, they will have no qualms of concests, \$881 32 science at the defense of their policy by the execution of our men in their hands. We can't afford to inaugurate such a system. Those who | \$364 49. advocate it are passionate or foolish men, who who are at home, blustering and boasting in saloons and on political stands, to talk about retaliation at whatever cost, but the soldiers of our coble army are not sheep to be sacrificed by the stay at home politicians, to gratify angry and of r 14, e of the se ond principal meridian. Mortgaged thoughtless revenge. We cannot afford retalia- by John Muma and wife. Loan, interest and costs, 2342 as.

tion till we settle what is the character of our opponent. Retaliation is one sort of recognition This matter needs a more sensible investign-This matter needs a more sensible investign- 40 acres. Alo, swqr of seqrand seqrof the swqr, tion by the public mind than it has received. The all in said see 26. t 37 n; of r le. Al-o, n eqrof swqr of war is in danger of degenerating on both sides into a contest disgraceful to civilization. The rebels are bad enough, but we cannot reform | 36 n, of rle. Mortgaged by Priscilla H. Drake and James rebel manners and customs We cambot make P. Drake Loan, interest and to is, \$717 99, them change their habits or plans, but we can SED LBY COUNTY. preserve our own from becoming barbarous. With what face can we go to the world as cham-pions of civilization, when our cities and villages are filled with the plunder of Southern houses? # 40 feet; thence 48 feet to the e line of said lot; thence n With what tace can we claim the sympathy of nations, when our war degenerates into such raids as that of Sherman, to spread devastation Loan, interest and costs, \$472.25. and bring out thousands of poor negroes to starve and die on the banks of the Mississippi? Let the people insist that the war shall go on as civilized nations make war, that we shall preserve the nations make war, that we shall preserve the page of American free from the taunt of bathar.

WARREN COUNTY.

A NUT FOR SUNNER -It has sometimes been said that slavery was nowhere on this continent sirst be off red for each; and in case there be no hidder established by absolute written law, but only, by for each, then the premises will be immediately effered usage became law. We wonder whether Mr.

ful captives taken in just wars, and such strangers as willingly sell themselves or are said unto
us; and these shall have all the liberties and
Christian usages which the law of God established in Israel requires.

Loyalty. Keep it before the people that the Chicago Tribune, a Lincoln loyal organ said: "Give us a rebel victory, let our armies be destroyed, Margiand conquered. Washington captured, the President exiled, and the Government destroyed; give us these any other calamities that can result from defeat and rule, sooner than a THE ONLY CERTAIN AND WARRANTED victory with McCiellan as General. taken in the very states of the disease to-

the call for the Cleveland (Econom) convention will appear in a day or two, with quite a formi-"I wish you had been Eve," said an urchin to an old maid proverbial for her meanness. "Why so?" "Because you would have caten all the apple instead of dividing it with Adam."

FOR SALE.

Special Sale of Mortgaged Lands. THE FOLLOWING PIECES, PARCELS OR LOTS OF land, or so much thereof as may be necessary, will be offered for sale to the highest bidder on

The bid must be equal to the amount chargeable, or such sum as the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund may be willing to sell for. The same having been morigaged to the State of Indiana to secure loans from the Sinking Fund, and heretofore forfeited to the State for non-payment of interest due thereon. Said sale will be continued from day to day until completed, to wit: BROWN COUNTY.

The s e qr of n e qr of sec 10, t 11 n, of r 3 e. Also the n w qr of s e qr of sec 11, t 10 n, of r 3, e. Mortgaged by Charles McCarty and wife. Loan, interest and costs, BLACKFORD COUNTY.

The n e qr of s e qr of sec 24, t 23 n, r 10 e, containing 40 acres more or less. Mortgaged by John Kirkpatrick and wife. Loan interest and costs, \$450 42.

Part of s w qr of sec 25, 4 5 n, of r 2 w, beginning in the center of Mooreshill and Aurora Turnpike road, at the n e corner of the acre of land sold by William Bainum to William McBride; thence running with the cast line of said acre to the section line; thence south with said line to the center of said Mooreshill and Aurora Turnpike; thence west with said turnpike to the place of beginning; supposed to contain 14 acres; it being the land belonging to Mary Jane Wattins by descent from her father, William Bainum. Mortgaged by Joseph H. Watkins and Mary Jane, his wife. Loan, interest and costs, \$707.63. GIBSON COUNTY.

The w hf of the n e qr of sec 3, t 2 s, of r 9 w. Also, n e qr of n e qr of sec 25, t 1 s, of r 12 w. Also s e qr of sec 12, t 2 s, of r 13 w. Mortgaged by James H. Noble and wife. Loan, interest and costs, \$6.77 96.

JAY COUNTY. The a hf of a e qr of sec 29, 1 24 n, of r 12 e, containing acres more or less. Mortgaged by Peter Ewing and fe. Loan, interest and costs, \$7:9 60. JEFFERSON COUNTY.

A piece or parcel of land in the w part of the city of Madison, fronting on the s side of Main Cross street, com-mencing 370% feet from the sw corner of Depot and Main Cross street in said city, and running thence w 60 feet with the south line of Main cross street, thence s at right angles to the township line, 6; feet; thence n at right angles to said township line to the place of begin-ning. Also a parcel of ground fronting on the s side of Main Cross street, in said city, described as follows: Be-ginning on the s line of said street, 120 feet from the n w line; thence w parallel with the land lines along the n reason to believe that the horrors there committed | Creek, straight, 465 feet to the place of beginning. Also ecord as one of the bloodiest and blackest in all | thence n with E'tler's line, 218 feet, to the line of said to The e hf of block No. I on the Ohio river, in Hendricks

It is better to settle in the first place what re-lation the government bears to the rebels. For 1839, being \$2 feet on Ohio street, running back to the A fractional part of lots Nos, 159 and 160, in the wadministration in reference to its treatment of the whole war. Is it or a it not a war at all? At hing thence with Broadway, 42 feet; thence at right anning thence with Broadway at 2 feet; thence at right anone moment we are assured it is a war, and that the rules of war are applicable. At the next moment we are told it is not a war, but a government suppressing treason and crushing rebeliion to the rules of beginning. Mortgaged by Howard Stapp and wife. Loan, interest and costs \$890 20.

Lot No. 12 in block B, in Hendricks, Sering & Leonwith a strong hand, and that none of the laws ard's addition to the city of Madison The ne qr of with a strong hand, and that none of the laws which govern the relations of belligerents can be regarded as applicable. Every one remembers the privateersmen, in which cases the Administration proposed to refuse the application of the laws of war, and was about to hang the men as pirates. Wiser considerations and a rebel threat of retaliation induced a delay, and at length the

of retaliation induced a delay, and at length the ety of Madi-on, and on the Ohio river, immediately best men were exchanged. But from that time to this a succession of complications has arisen because.

Part of fractional sec 3, 1.3, n of r 3 w, contiguous to the ety of Madi-on, and on the Ohio river, immediately best men were exchanged. But from that time to this low the course of the 1 & M. R. R. described as follows:

Beg uning at the line of said fractional sec 3 (which is the of the negro policy and the confiscation policy of the Administration, both of which entirely ignore the laws of war. If the rebels are to be recognized as belligerents in full, as they constant by are in part, then the Administration has a plain because of said fractional sec 3 (when is the law with line) at a stone 15 ½ poles from the n we other to Joseph Camby's original lot, which stone is at the ne corner of a five zero lot conveyed by Joseph Camby to Mcintire by deed; thence e with said township line, 17% poles, to a stone at the corner of the land owned by the said M. & I. R. K. Co., to the Oblo river; thence w down ly are in part, then the Administration has a plain said M. & I. E. E. Co., to the Otto river, thence a course before it. It must abandon confiscations, line drawn parallel to the n and s line aforesaid shall seizures, destruction of private property, and the enlistment of slaves. If, however, they are not to be treated as beliggreents at all then the course interest and costs, \$6,41° 54. of Latenceme JASPER COUNTY, a street

The n hf of the se gr of sec 25, t 3 n, of r 5 w, contain-40 acres, in all 200 acres. Mortraged by William Quarles. Loan, interest and cost, \$833 38. JASPER AND PORTER COUNTIES.

The se qr of sw qr of sec 17, and the w hf of n e qr of see 20, all in t 32, r 5 w, in Jasper county. Also, 47 a re in the county of Porter, off of the n and of the e hf by the rebel authorities, or disavowed. If disa- of the n w qr of sec 3, t 32, r 5 w. Mortgaged by William PUTNAM COUNTY.

and defended on the ground that it is a belliger- lots are recorded on the books of the Recorder of Putnam out right to mass acre slaves in arms, or to refuse county. Mortgaged by Lucien W. Berry and wife. Loan, quarter to the garrison of a tort, or on any other interest and costs, \$399 15 PULASKI COUNTY.

The ne qr of the s w qr of sec 11, t 30, n of r 4 w, and n w qr of s e qr of sec 11, t 3, n of r 4 w, containing 80 acres more or less. Mortgaged by Nathan Wheeler. The ne gr of the n w gr, the w hf of the n w gr, the n interest and costs, \$832 88. The s hf of sec 2, t 29, n of r 2 w, containing 320 scres. The n w gr of sec 6, t 31, r 4 w, and the w hf of the n w qr of the he qr of sec 6, t 31, r 4 w. Mortgaged by Anderson Pigg and wife. Loan, interest and costs

ought to be in the army, and be also captured

prisoners, so as to learn a little of the truth and seriousness of war. It is well enough for those

The c bf of the s wqr of sec 3, 1.32, r 5 w, except 20 acres off of the s end of the c hf of the n w qr of sec 3, t 32, r 5 w. Mortgaget by Thomas Milton and wife. Loan, interest and cost, \$528 64. BANLOLPH COUNTY.

> Lots No-, 84 and 21, in Muma's addition to the town of Winchester, and being part of the n e gr of sec 20, 1 20, n ST. JOSEPH COUNTY.

The se or of the se or of rec 26, t 37, r 1 e, containing s e qr of s w qr, and s w qr of s w qr, containing 49 35-100 acres, of sec 6, t 36 n, of r i e. Also, n e qr of n w qr and n w qr of n w qt, containing 50 34-100 acres, of sec 7, t

Part of lot No. 9, on Franklin street, in the town of VANDERBURG COUNTY.

world so interest in a people who are seeking to lands suffer to sale at Indianapolis, containing in all establish the supremacy of law.—[N. Y. Journal 167 78-100 acres. Mortgaged by James H. McKernan of Commerce.

Of Commerce.

established by absolute written law, but only, of using a became law. We wonder whether Mr. Sumser or Mr. Greekey can tell whether the extract which follows was taken from the archives of South Carolina or from those of Massian of payment of principal or interest, according to the terms of sale, and entitle the State to resell at any time. There shall never be any bond slavery, vif-anage, nor captivity among us, unless it be law-ul captives taken in just wars, and such strang-res as willingly sell themselves or are sold units.

Bond will be required of the purchaser for the payment of the purchase money and interest, and that waste of the premises shall not be suffered or permitted.

By order of the Board of Commissioners of the Sinking Pund.

W. H. TALEOIT, President.

> MEDICAL. The Money Refunded if It Patis to Cure. PSYCHAGOGA.

It is announced from Washington that FEVER & AGUE, Intermittant, Remittant and Camp Fevers, Dyspepsia and Loss of Appetite.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. W. G. MACKAY, Agent. par28-was Int . No. 83 Nassau st., N. Y. LECAL.

STATE OF INDIANA, MARION COUNTY, SS: In the Court of Common Pleas of Marion county, in the State of Indiana, June Term, A. D. 1834.—Elizabeth Howe vs. Rawley, F. Howe. Be it known, that on this 18th day of April, 1 the rear 1564, the above named plaintiff by her attorney, flied in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Marion County, her complaint against said defendant, in the above entitled cause, together with an affidavit of a competent person, that said defendant, Rawley F. Howe, is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Said defendant is, therefore, hereby notified of the filing and pendency of said complaint against him, and that unless he appear and answer or demurtherete, at the calling of said cause on the second day of the next term of said Court, to be begun and held at the Court House, in the city of Indianapolis, on the first Monday in Jane next, said complaint, and the matters and things therein contained and alleged, will be heard and determined in his absence. B. L. Walrotz, Attorney for Plaintiff.

NOTICE OF SALE.

OTICK is bereby given that I will sell at public auction, on Tuesday, the 17th day of May next, at the sidence of James Todd, Iste of Marion County, deceased, all his personal property, not taken by the widow, con-sisting of one hor-e, cattle, hogs, com in the crib, wheat in the granery, farming utensils, household and kitchen A credit of nine months will be given on all sums over three dollars, the purchaser giving his note, with approved security, waiving valuation and appraiseme laws.

JACOB ZOOK,

TOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE UNDERsigned has been appointed Administrator, with the will annexed, of the estate of Moses Hunter, deceased, late of Marioa County, Indiana. The estate is solvent. JAMES S. ATHON,

TOTICE IS HEVEBY GIVEN THAT THE UNDERsigned has been appointed Administrator of the es-of James Told, late of Mariou county, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be insolvent. JACOB ZOOK

LICENSES.

Notice of Application for License. TOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT I WILL APPLY to the Board of Commissioners of Marion county, na, at their next term, 1864, for a license to sell exicating liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a ne, with the privilege of allowing the same to be drank on my premises, for one year. My place of business, and the premises whereon said liquors are to be sold and drank, is becated at No. 13, North Illinois street, known zekiah's Saloon, in Center township, in Marion cour ndiana. HENRY E. HEZEKIAH.

Notice of Application for License. TOTICE IS WEREBY GIVEN THAT I WILL APPLY to the Board of Commissioners of Marion county, ana, at their next term, 1864, for a license to sell intoxicating liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, with the privilege of allowing the same to be drank on my nises, for one year. My place of business and the nises whereon said liquors are to be sold and drank located on the Bluff Road, in McCarty's addition. Lot No. 10, Block No. 119, in Centertownship, it. Marion county, Indiana. JOSEPH MORRIS.

ACENCY. REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

NORWOOD'S BLOCK,

No. 2016 North Illinois Street, Indianapolis, Ind. Wm. Raiston:

B. M. SPICER & CO., OFFER THEIR SERVICES FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Real Estate, Renting Houses, Negotia-ting Loans, procuring Money on Mortgage, Examining Titles, Execute Legal Papers and all other business appertaining to the Real Estate Business. Having warm ness entrusted to them.

Business solicited an I satisfaction guaranteed, mar28.w3m

OIL MILL.

TO THE FARMERS.

WE ARE BUILDING AN OIL MILL IN INOI-

FLAXSEED

site Central Freight Pepet or at George Stilz's, 74 Kast We pay the highest market price at all times for Flax-

J. P. EVANS & CO. THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIhed for the benefit, and as a warning and CAUTIO TO YOUNG MEN who suffer from Nervous Debility.

remature Decay of Manhood, etc , supplying at the ame time, THE MEANS OF SEL-POURE. By one who as cured himself, after being put togreat expense and njury through medical humbug and quackery.

Byenclosing a post-paid addressed envelope, sing opies may be had of the author. NATHAN MAYIFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings county, N. Y.

SPECIAL NOTICES. Cancer Can be Cured! AMERICAN CANCER CHAMPION!

DR. HEBERN HAS LOCATED IN THE City of Quincy, Ill., 106 Maine street, 3d door above the Quincy House, office over J. R. Dayton's Book Store. He claims to be the King of Cancers, and all RELIABLE INSURANCE. kinds of Fever Sores, such as White Swelling and Bone Diseases, Scrofula, Piles, and Sore Eyes in their worst stages, Liver Complaints, Consumption, Female Weakress, and salt Rheum, Tetter, Rheumatism, &c., &c. Insurance Company, ness, and Salt Rheum, Tetter, Rheumatism, &c., &c. traveling through Europe and America. And be now stands at the head of his pro'es ion both in Europe and America. The Doctor will take pleasure in showing his visitors certificates of the above cases where they have been given up as inmurab e by the best phy icians in the country. The Docor also guarantees a cure in all cases where the patient

lives up to the directions, The patient will please correspond weekly, giving a true statement of the case. The poor dealt with liberally.

Cancers extracted in from four to twenty-four hou without in truments or pain, or a drop of blood.

SOLDIERS-WE THINK DR Strickland is quite right in advising you in his advertisement in our columns of to-day's paper, to take a bottle of his highly recommended Anti-Cholera Mixture in your knapsacks, it may save the lives of many of our bes soldiers. Mothers, see that your sons do not neglect it The n lef of the n e qr of sec 2, t 23, r 10 w. Also, n You can get it at the Deng Stores at 50 cents per bettle. COMMERCIAL HOTEL, It is the best remedy for Diarrhosa and Dysentery.

march7-dlyeod&wly SOLDIER Don't go Back to the War.

R many have died from Dearrhora and Dysentery in many were saved last year by taking it after being dis-charged and sent from the hospitals as incurable. One dose will immediately relieve the most severe case of Diarrheea or Dysentary. It is acknowledged by the facnity to be the only medicine known to cure Chronic Diarrhosa and Dysentary. Now don't neglect it, for on your return a change of diet and water, &c., will most certainly bring on Diarrhosa, and a 50 cent bottle of Dr. Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture will cure you and several others. It will keep good in any climate. Do not fail to tell your comrades to put a bottle of it in their knapsacks. Sacks.
Sold by Brugrists and prepared only by Dr. A. Strick-land, 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnath, O.
For sale by W. I. Haskit & Co., Browning & Sloan,
Stewart & Morgan, J. F. Senour, Tomlinson & Cox, Egner
& Wocher.

A SURE CURE

DR. STRICKLAND'S PILE REMEDY.

Strickland's Pile Remedy.

MEDICAL.

FICKARDT'S

THOUSANDS ARE TESTIFYING TO ITS

"The Merciful Man is Kind to his Beast."

A FIER YEARS OF STUDY AND EXPERIMENT BY ials, a Powderthat should and must take the place of the thousand and one nourums gotten up and paimed upon the public as "certain remedies" for the cure of all diseases which the brute creation are "heir to," be has produced the one heading this advertisement, and none can be genuiue unless bearing our fac simile signature. The demand has been such that its sale has been chiefly confined to the State of Pennsylvaria, but we have now consummated such arrangements that we are prepared to supply the numerous orders now on are prepared to supply the numerous orders now on hand, as well as those we may hereafter receive from other States of the Union.

Knowing this Powder to possess all the curative properties here set forth, we deem a fulsome tirade of words erties here set forth, we deem a fulseme tirade of words unnecessary, feeling assured that its own merits will secure for it a ready sale. Being composed of pure vegetable ingredients, it can be safely and judiciously given to that noble animal, the HORSE. Its effects are no false pampering of the system, creating a bioated carcass with a premature shedding of the hair, but on the other hand, it strengthens the digestion, purifies the blood, regulates the urinary organs, thereby improving and protecting the whole physical condition of the animal, even when in an apparently healthy state.

To the Agriculturist and Dairyman it is an invaluable remedy for their neat cattle laboring under HOOF dis-

remedy for their nest cattle laboring under HOOF dis-eases, HOLLOW HORN, and other of the many com-plaints to which they are liable from a suppression of the MILCH COWS are much benefitted by occasionally mixing with their slop or feed—it has a tendency to strengthen the animal remove all obstructions from the milk tubes, promote all the secretions and convequently adding much to the strength of the animal, quantity and

quality of the milk, cream and butter.

HOGS, during the warm season, are constantly over-heating themselves, which results in their getting Coughs, Ulcers of the LUNGS and other parts, which naturally has a tendency to retard their growth. In all such cases, a teaspoonful mixed in a bucket of swill and given every other day, will speedily remove all difficul-ties, and the animal will increase in health and fat.

TESTIMONIALS. WASHINGTON, January 7, 1863.

I have used your Cattle Powder, and would state that possesses the qualities of toneing and renovating the stomach, removing in some degree the morbifle matter. I can recommend for all horses in private use, where the system is not too much debilitated.

J. P. TURNER. Veterinary Surgeon, For the United States Governme Washington, D. C.

Washington, October 16, 1862. DRAN SIN-Having tried the Cattle Powder manufactured by you, I consider it a good article for the diseases of horses, and as goed a preparation as there is in the market. Assistant Vetenary Surgeon,

WASSINGTON October 21, 1863. in use for some time, I do can be good article, and well worthy of public notice.

M. JACKSON, in the for some time. I do cheerfully recommend it as a

For the United States Government.

Superintendent of the Myle Corral. manufactured by you, in the Corral and Hospital stables and comfortable rooms, they will be open day and even-ing, and prompt and constant attention given to all busi-Superintendent and Veterinary Surgeon in charge. C. M. SNOW, Gen'l Sup't, Ass't Quartermaster's Office, Corner G and 224 Sts.

Washington, D. C. Erson, Battemore Co., Mp., May 20, 1853. The undersigned, for some time past, has had in use on ficial effect derived from it, takes pleasure in mending the article to all farmers as a valuable preparation, to be given to Horses and Cattle. Some of my work horses, that were in bad health, with little or no disposition for food, on their taking "Fickardt"s Cattle Powder," soon recovered their appetite, and in a short time became fat and in good conditi

HENRY B. CHEW. PHILADELPHIA, May 15, 1855.

Win. Ralston, Esq.: DEAR SIR—It is with pleasure that I certify to the invaluable properties of your Cattle Powder. I have been using it for nearly eight month. In last June I was traveling, my horse became very sick, so bad that I had to return home and apply to a Farrier. It was nearly ten months before he was fit to use, he being in such a low condition. I happened to stop in at Mr. W. White's and saw your Cattle Powder. I made up my mind to try ing to every one who saw the horse, to see how much he had improved in fiesh and spirit. These who had seen him before he became sick, could scarcely believe him to be the same. I also recommend the Powder as being a fine thing for the urine, and also to improve the coat, as it gives it a fine, silky appearance. My friends, seeing the advantage of it, have commenced using it among their Catrle. No person should be without it in their stables. I have seen it fully tested, and do consider it

Yours, very respectfully, We, the undersigned, have used your Powder, at the request of our friend, George Snyder, and find it very useful among our cattle.

one of the best arricles in use.

J. G. KEISS, Lower Merion, Montgomery Co., Pa.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER PACKAGE. AGENTS-D. S. Barnes & Co., 202 Broadway, N. Y; Dyott & Co., No. 232 North Second street, Philadelphia M. Danziger, Druggist Rochester, Fullon County, In John Marti, T-Il City, Perry County, Ind ana, 12 13 Dr. Vance, Druggist, Waterloo City, DeKalb County, to describe and the occupiers at

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers. INSURANCE.

Farmers and Merchants

Of Quincy, Illinois. Capital, July, 1863, \$300,000 00,

And Rapidly Increasing,

Secured by Lien on Real Estate, Cash Value over \$1,000,000. ESPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE INSURANCE of Detached Dwellings, Farm Buildings and their contents, including Live Stock, against loss or damage by hire or Lightning.

All losses sustained by this Company have been premptly adjusted and paid long before maturity, to the cutire satisfaction of the sufferers, which policy of prempt-

W. N. CLIN , President. W. R. VAN PRANK, Secretary

ness will be continued.

HOTELS. F. A. REITE. F. BALLWEG.

LIFE OR DEATH! One Square North of Union Depot, East Side of Illinois Street, INDIANAPOLIS, IND. THIS HOTEL HAS BEEN RECENTED REFITTED

(FORMERLY FARMERS' HOTEL,)

SCALES.

FAIRHANGE PATENT PLATFORM SCALES ELAIRBANK'S



WAREHOUSE. BAILROAD, and TRACK, ANDS BAT . FAI COUNTER SCALES, E. & F. PAIRRANK 6 Co., St. Johnsbury. Verment. For sale at Manufacturers pricesby W. P. GALLUP, Agent, West Washingtons Land apil-wly